

NOTES

Young. "Botaniste de Pensylvanie."—The library has recently obtained an almost unique copy of "Catalogue d'arbres, arbustes et plantes herbacées d'Amerique. Par M. Yong, botaniste de Pensylvanie. Ce Catalogue est divisé en deux parties; la premiere contient les Plantes que M. Yong peut fournir aux Européens, soit en graines, soit en plantes. La seconde contient celles qu'on ne pourra se procurer, qu'en les demandant dans d'autres Provinces. À Paris, De l'Imprimerie de la V^e. Hérisant, Imprimeur de Cabinet du Roi, Maison & Bâtimens de Sa Majesté. M.DCC.LXXXIII."

It consists of 55 pages, sm.8°, and is unbound, page 55 being supplied in MS. by J. Deniker, Bibliothécaire en chef, Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle de Paris, from a copy in that library.

This is the earliest published book by an American botanist and devoted exclusively to American botany, horticulture and floriculture. It is a curious fact that it has been either purposely ignored or entirely overlooked by scientists, historians and bibliographers. Prior to its discovery by S. N. Rhoads in 1915, it was believed that Humphrey Marshall's "Arbustrum Americanum" was the first treatise on American plants, by a native American and printed in this country. Young's work, though not originally printed in America, is, in other respects in the same category as the "Arbustrum" and antedates it by two years, and it is interesting to note that Marshall refers to it on page 48 of his "Arbustrum," where under *Fothergilla Gardeni* he says: "This, in some late catalogues, has been called *Yuongsonia*, in honour of William Young, botanist of Pennsylvania; but by Dr. Linnæus, *Fothergilla* in honour of the late Dr. Fothergill of London. It was first sent to Europe from Carolina, by John Bartram, to his friend P. Collinson, by the title of *Gardenia*." This, Mr. Rhoads says, is the only reference to Young's Catalogue which he had been able to find in all literature.

Young, on the other hand, in his Catalogue, under *Yongsonia* declares, "Il a été apporté à Londres dans l'année 1769 & ensuite envoyé au sieur Linnæus par le sieur Fothergill, & j'ai appris que le sieur Linnæus lui a donne le nom de *Yongsonia*." An interesting contradiction of statement. Dr. Alexander Garden of Charleston, had previously sent it to Linnæus in 1765, as noted by Sir J. E. Smith under Garden's letter to Linnæus, dated May 18th of that year.

The Arboretum copy is that discovered by S. N. Rhoads in Scotland and was originally the property of R. Barclay whose name appears in manuscript on the title-page, together with manuscript notes in the margins. Mr. Rhoads, in 1916, had facsimile copies made of the work, under the title: "Botanica neglecta. William Young, jr. (of Philadelphia) 'Botaniste de Pensylvanie' and his long-forgotten book." In his preface to the facsimile Mr. Rhoads has given a full and interesting account of Young who seems to have been more or less a pretender to

his own botanical laurels. "Careful research and correspondence with several of the best libraries and authorities failed to discover any bibliographic allusion to Young's work, and a canvass of the more important American libraries failed to discover a single copy of this work."

Many new names are cited in the "Catalogue" which, lacking descriptions, cannot be identified and as Young is suspected of giving names to aid the sale of his seeds and plants, they cannot be taken seriously.

Though this little book will never "shake the foundations of botanic priority" it lays large claim to bibliographical and historical interest. "Resurrected from a life-long oblivion of 132 years, it now assumes a significant place in the early history of American Botany, and the meteoric career of its obscure author, from an amateur collector of seeds and plants under the guidance of Dr. Garden, to the post of Botanist to Queen Charlotte of England, serves to heighten our interest in his celebrated botanical contemporaries of the golden age of Bartram, Marshall, Collinson, Fothergill, Ellis and Linnæus."—E. M. T.

Index londinensis to illustrations of flowering plants, ferns and fern allies.¹—The first volume of this revised and enlarged edition of Pritzel's Index to botanical illustrations is now before us and at the first glance one is struck by the vastly greater size of this new work. While Pritzel's Index consists of a single quarto volume with about 107,000 entries, the new Index will comprise six folio volumes with nearly 500,000 entries. Volume I contains references to the genera from Aa to Campanopsis on 547 pages of three columns each. All the citations in Pritzel's Index, with only few citations eliminated, are found in the new Index, which includes the literature published up to 1920. The citations are selected not only from botanical but also from horticultural literature and include also varieties and forms with botanical (i. e., Latin names), while garden forms with names in the vernacular are excluded, thus pictures under names like *Camellia corallina* are cited, while those with names like *Camellia* "Maria Dorothea" are not. This may seem a somewhat arbitrary segregation, but from a practical viewpoint it seems to be the only feasible one.² The indication regarding the nature of the illustration cited, whether the illustration is general or represents only flowers, fruits, vegetative parts, habit or a teratological state and whether it is colored or not are very helpful and will save needless looking up illustrations of a character not wanted. Another very helpful feature is the cross-references to synonymous names of genera where additional illustrations may be found, for all illustrations are enumerated under the names they were published under, which is the only procedure feasible in a compilation of

¹ Index londinensis to illustrations of flowering plants, ferns and fern allies being an emended and enlarged edition continued up to the end of the year 1920 of Pritzel's alphabetical register of representations of flowering plants and ferns compiled from botanical and horticultural publications of the XVIII and XIX centuries prepared under the auspices of the Royal Horticultural Society of London at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, by O. Stapf. Vol. I. xx + 547 pp. F. Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1929.

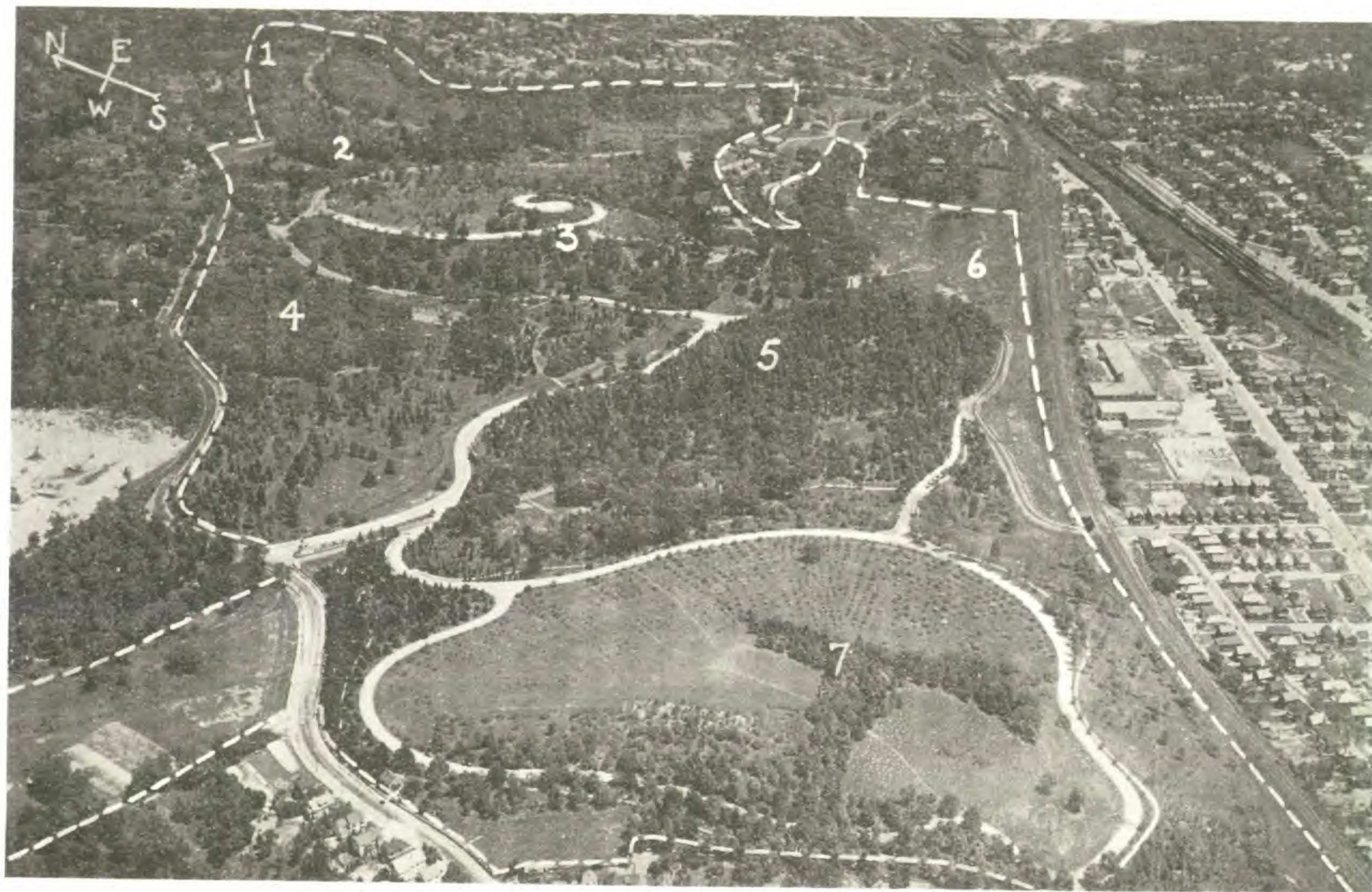
² See also note on names of horticultural variations in this Journal, x. 65.

this size and character, but results in many cases in the enumeration of the same plant under different names. One finds, e. g., after *Azalea* a reference to *Rhododendron* and a note that *A. procumbens* is *Loiseleuria*; under *Bignonia* 49 genera are enumerated with a number for each genus; this number appearing after the specific name indicates the genus to which that particular species had been referred and which should be looked up for further references. The great increase in citations as compared with Pritzel's Index will appear from some examples as, *Abelia* with 11 citations in Pritzel and 78 in the new Index, *Abies* with 48 as against about 1,000, and *Acer* with 80 as against more than 1,600 citations, which shows in the last two instances 20 times as many citations in the new Index as in Pritzel's Index, but it is only in horticulturally important genera that the increase is so high. The volume is well printed on good paper in clear type and does credit to the Clarendon Press.

The Royal Horticultural Society is to be congratulated for having sponsored and successfully put through, under the able leadership of Dr. O. Stapf, a work of such magnitude and of such usefulness to the botanical and horticultural world. It is an indispensable reference book and no botanical or horticultural library can be complete without it.—A. R.

Illustrations of Chinese Plants.—Of the *Icones plantarum sinicarum*¹ of which the first fascicle was noted in this Journal two years ago (Vol. ix. 32), the second fascicle has now appeared. This fascicle is dedicated to Dr. Augustine Henry. The arrangement and general appearance of the work is the same as of the first fascicle, but a great proportion of the plants described and figured are species recently published or at least not yet figured; there is also an improvement noticeable in the drawings. All the species except one represent woody plants of which the following deserve special mention as being comparatively new or still little known: *Ephedra sinica* Stapf, *Ostrya Rehderiana* Chun, *Lithocarpus Fordiana* Chun, *L. Elizabethae* (Tutcher) Rehd., *Quercus Chenii* Nakai, *Magnolia Duclouxii* (Fin. & Gagnep.) Hu, *Deutzia Chunii* Hu, *Rubus Chingii* Hu, *R. Hui* Diels, *Cerdis Chingii* Chun, *Mucuna Birdwoodiana* Tutcher, *Monimopetalum chinense* Rehd., *Vitis fagifolia* Hu, *Elaeocarpus hainanensis brachyphyllus* Merr., *E. yentangensis* Hu, *Schima confertiflora* Merr. and *Sinojackia xylocarpa* Hu. The third fascicle will be published during this year and will contain illustrations of all or almost all known species of Chinese Lindens.—A. R.

¹ *Icones plantarum sinicarum*. Edited by Hsen-Hsu Hu and Woon-Young Chun under the auspices of the Science Society of China and the Department of Botany, National Central University, Nanking, China. 50 pp. 50 pl. F. Commercial Press, Ltd., Shanghai, China, 1929.



AEROPLANE VIEW OF THE ARNOLD ARBORETUM

1. Administration Building.—2. North Woods.—3. Bussey Hill.—4. Central Woods.—5. Hemlock Hill (and South Woods southwest of Hemlock Hill).—6. South Street Tract.—7. Peters Hill.